North Shore Gas - South Plant

Meeting

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PUBLIC MEETING

U.S. EPA PROPOSED CLEANUP PLAN

FOR TAR POLLUTION

NORTH SHORE GAS SOUTH PLANT

LILAC COTTAGE, BOWEN PARK

1911 N. SHERIDAN ROAD

WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS

MAY 20, 2015

6:00 P.M.

Reported by:

Carrie McCann, CSR

APPEARANCES:

Mr. Heriberto León

Mr. Ross Del Rosario

Mr. David Klatt

Mr. Marcus Byker

Mr. Paul Lake

Mr. Naren Prasad

Mr. Peter Felitti

MR. LEÓN: Good evening and welcome. My name is Heriberto León. I am the community involvement coordinator for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 5 based in Chicago. We are here tonight to present the U.S. EPA's proposed interim cleanup plan for one of Waukegan's former manufactured gas plant, the North Shore Gas South Plant.

With me tonight is Ross Del Rosario who is the U.S. EPA's remedial project manager for the site. He will first make a brief presentation about the site and the proposed cleanup. After his presentation we will do a question and answer session. Then we will open it up for comments.

We have a court reporter. So please, before you present your oral comments, do state your name and spell it so we record it accurately along with your comments.

All the comments that the U.S.

EPA receives orally tonight as well as other comments coming via U.S. Mail and electronically through our website will be entered and addressed in our responsiveness summary that will be issued and available later this summer. The comment period started May 6 and runs through June 5.

Please note our web page on the back sheet. We have additional copies of it on the table here in the front. You can use that web page for entering your comments through June 5.

So let's go ahead and turn it over to Ross Del Rosario to make his presentation. Ross?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Thank you, Heriberto. Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.

Again, my is Ross Del Rosario. I am the EPA project manager assigned to oversee the ongoing work at the North Shore Gas Former South Plant manufactured gas plant site here in Waukegan, Illinois.

The purpose of my presentation,

my very brief presentation is essentially to describe EPA's preferred approach to deal with a major source of contamination at the site, to address what we call DNAPL, which is dense non-aqueous phase liquids at the former South Plant site.

I have some slides that describe DNAPL in more detail to folks that are not familiar with this particular material, just for example, to give you a better idea of what we are dealing with at the site. I also have an example over here that you can take a look at.

The other reason why we are having this presentation, as Heriberto mentioned, is to provide the community an opportunity to comment on this proposed plant. Let me make it clear. I am basically repeating what Heriberto said, is that this is an interim plan to address a specific area, a concern at the site, specifically with regards to the source of groundwater contamination.

Before I move forward, I would

like to just briefly acknowledge the members of the team, the EPA and State team.

I have on my left Peter Felitti, our counsel, regional counsel from the EPA.

I have Paul Lake, our state advisor, technical advisor. Paul, nice to see you.

I have Dave Klatt, our consultant from CH2M HILL who provides technical advice to the EPA.

And, of course, Heriberto León who is in charge of community involvement.

The one thing I want to add is that the Illinois EPA does support the preferred approach that we are going to be describing in this brief presentation. So let's go ahead.

Rather than state this at the end of our presentation, I want to just describe to you what our preferred alternative or preferred approach would be under the document that was recently approved by EPA, produced by North Shore

Gas or Integrys. I am sorry. What we are preferring, what our preferred approach would be is what we -- what is described in the document as a physically-enhanced DNAPL recovery, also called D5 in the Focus Feasibility Study.

What it basically entails is to install a series of horizontal wells into the DNAPL and the groundwater region. We are going to be injecting treated groundwater to help push the DNAPL into recovery wells. We are going to pump collected DNAPL from the wells, treat the groundwater on-site prior to reinjecting it to create this hydraulic gradient to push the DNAPL into these recovery wells. We are going to ship the DNAPL off-site for treatment and disposal. And this particular alternative that we are proposing is going to take 8 years at a cost of approximately $10.6 million.

Briefly just to give you graphically a concept of what is going to happen, you are seeing -- sorry. You are

seeing the construction of these wells, these white circles out here. These are injection wells at the corners over here. You have these parallel recovery wells -- extraction wells, I am sorry, extraction wells here, one in the groundwater region and one in the DNAPL region. Essentially the concept is to create or increase the gradient in the groundwater to help push the DNAPL into these recovery wells. And you would also -- so you have these recovery wells taking out the -- well, collecting the groundwater, and through these sumps you could collect the DNAPL.

This is a picture, and I have to apologize, it is not very clear, is the system for treating groundwater. I think it is separating the groundwater from the DNAPL. So this is sort of just the layout of the area.

Just for informational purposes, this is sort of the picture of the site, just an overview. I think I have an error in here. This one shouldn't be included.

It was just corrected. So this particular breakwater, this is part of the Port District Authority, is in error as being part of the site. So ignore this.

The area itself is approximately about 22, 23 acres, and it is essentially composed of the former manufactured gas plant site which is approximately 2 acres. The main road here is Pershing Road. You have the Elgin Joliet and Eastern Railroad track here, the Waukegan Port District Authority property here. You have a small strip of City of Waukegan property here. And this large area is owned by Akzo-Nobel.

Just to give you a sense of what each of these sites looks like, these parcels of land -- could you lower the lights? Is that better for you folks?

So this is basically what you are looking at from a street level view. You have this vacant lot, 2-acre lot which is where the former manufactured gas plant was in its heyday. It is now a vacant lot. You have the Akzo-Nobel facility. You have

the administrative building from the Port District. You have the maintenance building. And looking east, you are looking at this beautiful marina, the Waukegan Harbor Marina, the south harbor I believe.

Just to give you sort of a sense of a timeline, the manufactured gas plant was constructed in 1897. Owned by North Shore Gas in 1900. Its successor was Integrys from 2006 to the present. The plant basically operated for about 50 years until it was eventually demolished in the early '50s. There was a bunch of State inspections that occurred in the '90s, along with gas company investigations stretching all the way to 2007.

At somewhere around 2003, 2004, under the State's voluntary cleanup program, the gas company did some cleanup at the former gas plant which basically involved excavating a significant volume of contaminated soil and materials at the site. The blue -- And, again, I have to

apologize, you can't read it. But there is poster boards over there that give you a better sense of the depth of the excavation.

But the blue basically represents, I think, down to 3 and a half feet. And I think this fuchsia colored one is, I don't know, is that about, close to the water table, this particular area. But there was some significant level of -- significant amount of work back in 2003, 2004 involving the excavation of this contaminated soil and debris that occurred at this former gas plant site.

I believe there was also a barrier wall that was constructed somewhere out here. But we can get down to specifics later on.

Continuing the timeline, in 2006 the parent company, Integrys, approached EPA about being put under the Superfund program, cleanup program. We agreed. In 2007 we reached settlement with the company to conduct an RI/FS through an

administrative order on consent. The actual field work for conducting the investigation started somewhere around 2009 and ended in 2012. There was an extensive sampling going on at the site. I think there was like 12, 13, 14 rounds of sampling at the site.

The EPA received or approved the Remedial Investigation Report, the RI report, in January of 2014. Some of the highlights of the report basically found that contaminants of concern were found in -- which drove the risk at the site were found in the soil, the groundwater, soil vapor. NAPL is really the source of the contamination. But the type of contaminants that we saw in this media included these set of compounds usually associated with the burning of organic material such as coal, wood, paper, that kind of stuff, creating these set of compounds called polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, such as naphthalene, chrysene, benzo(ghi)perylene. You also

have a group of compounds called BTEX, benzene, ethylbenzene and xylene. You have metals, such as arsonic and lead. So you found these types of contaminants in these media that were driving the risks at the site.

Speaking of risk, the remedial investigation, the risk assessment portion of that report suggested that potential risks were potentially risks to humans through incidental ingestion or dermal contact were possibly through contaminated soil and groundwater as well as inhalation of contaminated vapors. I am sorry about the misspelling here. From the ecological standpoint, there were potential ecological risks due through exposure to sediment and surface water.

Continuing the timeline, we approved the Focus Feasibility Study, the FFS, in April, on April 9 of this year, specifically with regards to addressing the DNAPL. And the proposed plan which talks about the EPA's preferred alternative which

is contained -- which is included in the -- which is in the site repository in our administrative record was approved on April 29, 2015, less than a month ago. So that is sort of the timeline.

Just to give you a sense of breadth of what we are dealing with as far as DNAPL, here is sort of a map, a distribution by thickness of the DNAPL. If you take a look at the legend over here, the most -- the thickest part of the DNAPL region is centered here near the Port District Authority location and also somewhere close to where the former manufactured gas plant site is located. So these are the thickest DNAPL regions that you would find. These blue dots represent monitoring wells if I am not mistaken. There was an extensive monitoring well network out here.

Just to give you a sense of what we are dealing with here, the latest estimate that we have based on some recent calculations in the Focus Feasibility Study

suggested that we are dealing with approximately 500,000 gallons of DNAPL material underneath the site, pretty extensive.

This is sort of a graphical representation of what the remedial investigation found. I basically just went through this quickly with you in the previous slide. What we are seeing here is the presence of the DNAPL contributing to groundwater contamination at the site which causes it to exceed the EPA's and the State's screening levels generally set at 10 to the minus 6th, 1 in a million. You have the water table in here. The contamination in the groundwater also influences the -- the soil vapor exceeding screening levels which could possibly affect -- be seen in the maintenance building, the Port District maintenance building. Just to kind of give you a sense of groundwater direction, groundwater flows from west to east towards the lake.

You have a clay layer over here

which is probably about 15 to 20 feet below ground surface. You have the water table here probably around, I would say, about 7 feet below ground surface, BGS. So that is sort of a very simplified representation of what is going on at the site.

There is more details, of course, in the Remedial Investigation Report if you care to read it. It is in the repository if you are interested in getting more details.

What is a DNAPL? Well, I put up this slide to sort of give you a sense of what we are dealing with over here. Generally a DNAPL is a liquid that does not really mix with water and whose density is greater than water, what we call sinkers. A DNAPL could be creosote, coal tar, chlorinated solvents such as trichloroethylene, PCBs. These are pictures of what the DNAPL would look like.

I have a sample of this if you want to take a look at it, what a DNAPL would look like. I got that at one of

those seminars in there. It is a nice representation.

Sometimes it is hard to sort of describe what we are dealing with as far as DNAPL. So I sort of created this graph to kind of simplify it. So this is what you would expect some of the examples of what the material is.

Why are we addressing DNAPL? Well, primarily it is the source of the site-wide groundwater contamination. And groundwater is basically -- the contaminated groundwater is driving the risk at the site. We can't really restore groundwater quality until we address the DNAPL which is the source of the contamination.

Our Superfund regulations have an expectation that, whenever it is practicable, that we restore groundwater to beneficial use within a reasonable time frame. And, you know, if we don't address the source of the groundwater contamination, you can't possibly meet that

goal of restoring groundwater to beneficial use. So it is really important that you address the contaminant source.

DNAPL in the agency's, I guess, designation is referred to as principal threat waste. And the expectation when you deal with principal threat waste is to treat it. And, you know, actively treat it as opposed to containing it through some sort of engineering control.

So these are sort of the three major points of why we need to address DNAPL. It is in the law. It is in the regulations. And it is a way for us to get a cleanup for the groundwater in the future.

Our cleanup objective in the report Focus Feasibility Study is stated as reduce the mass and mobility of recoverable DNAPL to the extent practicable. That's what is -- that's the exact wording that we have in the Focus Feasibility Study.

Now, getting to the meat of the presentation, the various remedial

alternatives that we evaluated that were sort of described in the feasibility study that we approved back in late April involve these various alternatives. One which is prescribed, you have to always have this as part of your alternatives, is the no action alternative.

The other alternatives that we are dealing with or that we have evaluated include just using institutional controls which involves restricting the use of groundwater and a management plan for intrusive activities. There is nothing specific about this. This will -- You know, you are going to get -- if this particular option is chosen, then we would get down to getting more details and just figuring out how we can get these types of controls in place. These are non-engineering controls.

One other option that was considered in the Focus Feasibility Study was to construct a vertical engineered barrier. There are various types that were

being proposed in the report. The types that were looked at or described include soil bentonite, high-density polyethylene, or steel sheet piling. This particular barrier, engineered barrier wall is going to be installed down to the clay layer which I believe is on the average about 15 feet below ground surface.

The other alternatives that were considered include a horizontal well DNAPL recovery. You have this which is our preferred approach, the physically-enhanced DNAPL recovery. You have a chemically-enhanced DNAPL recovery where it is essentially the same as these, D4 and D5, with the addition of surfactants to enhance the separation of DNAPL and have a greater removal efficiency. You also have thermally-enhanced recovery using electric resistance heating, ERH.

How do we evaluate the alternatives? The EPA uses a -- what it refers as to the nine-criteria evaluation which is composed of two primary components

here, five balancing criteria, and two what we consider as modifying criteria.

The threshold criteria which every remedy must meet in order to be considered or in order to be chosen is protecting human health and environment and attaining what we refer to as applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements or ARARs which are more federal and more stringent state requirements, such as cleanup standards, standards of control, other things which address the various circumstances at the site, you know, the type of contaminants that you have, the location, what type of remedial action you are dealing with. So attaining ARARs and protecting human health and environment are what we consider as threshold criteria which an alternative must meet in order to be considered or in order to be chosen.

Then there is just the balancing criteria that we looked at, long-term effectiveness and permanence, reduction of toxicity, mobility and volume, short-term

effectiveness, the implementability of each alternative, and the cost. These are further defined in the feasibility study if you are interested, all of these criteria.

And the modifying criteria will also be taken into consideration. But these will be -- you know, these types of criteria can only be evaluated after we go through this public comment period.

Now, as far as actually applying these criteria, there is really a two-step process according to the Superfund guidelines. You evaluate each alternative individually against the evaluation criteria. Again, I must, you know, just mention that you have to meet the threshold criteria which are these first two.

Then the criteria must be compared against each other, comparative analysis of alternatives against evaluation criteria. Identify advantages and disadvantages of each alternative relative to one another. So these are the two sort of discussions that you would find in the

feasibility study.

After you are done going through the evaluation criteria, this is what you generally would see in a report for EPA as part of a Focus Feasibility Study. You are going through the evaluation. Do you meet the criteria? Do you not meet the criteria? There is also, in this particular case as far as short-term effectiveness, there was some information with regards to how long it would take to meet the cleanup objective.

So as a result of this -- well, the EPA basically proposes its preferred approach using the best balanced, based on the best balance when compared to the criteria.

Our rationale for proposing D5 is a couple-fold. One is the significant reduction in time frame comparing it to the -- through one of the options, D4, the horizontal well DNAPL recovery, 8 years versus 31 years which is quite significant with a moderate increase in cost from about

4.6 to about $10.6 million, 4.7 to 10.6. We also see a permanent reduction in DNAPL volume when comparing it to just institutional controls or the vertical engineered barrier. Using D5 also allows us for a suitable remedy of groundwater in a final record of decision. So those are three of the major reasons why we believe the preferred alternative D5 is what we are proposing.

What are the next steps after this public meeting? Well, we are going to be collecting. We are going to be preparing our response to the comments that we receive from all interested parties. We are going to include that in a record, a decision for DNAPL.

I have to also mention that this particular record of decision is an interim action -- for an interim action to just specifically address DNAPL. We are going to be issuing a final record of decision for the whole site which addresses the groundwater, the soil, and the other media

with unacceptable risks. We are going to negotiate cleanup with the company. This should be Integrys. My apologies, Naren. We are going to prepare a design for the remedy, whichever is chosen through the negotiated agreement. We are going to construct the -- the party is going to construct and operate the DNAPL remedy.

Again, as far as the next steps, we are going to be -- the EPA is going to be evaluating the remedy performance. There are steps and procedures in the Focus Feasibility Study where we are going to be monitoring the performance of whatever chosen remedy there is. And there is a way to determine if enhancements are necessary, whether you are going to go -- whether you need to go with a more aggressive approach. It all depends on whether that -- the decision criteria says it is needed. You are not meeting the performance standard. It is taking too long, those kinds of considerations. So there are performance measures that need to be met, and there are

ways to move the more aggressive approaches if necessary.

Like I said, we are going to evaluate and propose the cleanup alternatives for the remaining media of concern, such as groundwater, soil, soil vapor. When that thing is done, we are going to be issuing a final ROD for those media.

Again, as we did with the DNAPL, we are going to be negotiating a cleanup agreement with Integrys, North Shore Gas. And we are going to go ahead hopefully through a negotiated settlement to construct and operate the final remedy.

That's my presentation. You can open it up for questions and answers. Thank you.

MR. LEÓN: Thank you, Ross. I think we can move to just actually having both questions and answers as well as any comments.

MR. ELEY: My gas bill still comes out labeled North Shore Gas.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Is that a comment?

MR. ELEY: Yes. So it might be owned by somebody else, but they are still doing business as North Shore Gas.

MS. OWEN: I have a question, and I have several comments.

MR. LEÓN: Do you want to state your name and spell it?

MS. OWEN: My name is Verena Owen, V-E-R-E-N-A, O-W-E-N. I live in Winthrop Harbor, but my husband and I have roots in Waukegan. We lived here for a little bit. He was a teacher in Waukegan, retired a couple of years ago. We have a boat in the Waukegan Harbor. My heart has always been in Waukegan. I am always interested in what is happening here. So thank you very much for this meeting tonight.

I do have a question about one of your slides. I simply didn't understand. There was a slide where you had the three reasons on it. The last one

was something about groundwater. I am not sure I really understood what you were trying to say. If you could perhaps pull it up again and show it again?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Sure.

MS. OWEN: I think that one. Yes, that one. What does the last point mean? I am not sure I understand that.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Well, it talks about the fact that you have -- well, there is going to be a problem trying to find a suitable remedy for groundwater if you have a continuing source of contamination at the site.

MS. OWEN: I thought that's what this was all about, to find that remedy. So I don't understand that point.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: This preferred approach that we are dealing with here is an interim action to address the source of the contamination. We are going to be issuing a decision on how to address that source of contamination for the groundwater. Down the road we are going to

be issuing a final record of decision to address the groundwater, the soil, and the soil vapor.

So it is sort of a phased approach where you want to address the source of the contamination first. Stop that. Let the groundwater heal. And it would put you in a position of finding a suitable remedy for the groundwater. That's basically what we are talking about here.

MS. OWEN: Thank you. That explains it. Would that be parallel processes, or would that be you do one thing first and then the next phase?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: That's a good question.

MS. OWEN: I have lots of those.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: The good thing is that before we embark on the focus on doing this interim action for DNAPL, we did have a feasibility study that talked about the various alternatives for all of the media. There is a lot of information in

that old feasibility study which we are going to be using to kind of continue this conversation with the gas company as we move along here. There is a lot of information and experience already that has been developed over the past couple years as we go along this investigation and developing alternatives. It is not like we are starting from scratch.

MS. OWEN: When was that study done, do you happen to know?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I believe that the previous feasibility study was done back in May of 2014.

MS. OWEN: You said old. It wasn't like 20 years ago?

MR. LEÓN: It seems like 20 years.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I could be wrong about 2014. When we reviewed the data, it was quite extensive data, information that was provided to us, we realized that we couldn't move forward on coming up with a final remedy until we

dealt with this particular issue.

MS. OWEN: Thank you. I don't want to -- I would be happy to sit down and let other people.

MR. LEÓN: No. You are okay.

MS. OWEN: I forgot in my introduction that I am a member of the Sierra Club and I am a member of Clean Power Lake County. But I am speaking for myself tonight just to be clear because some of you know which organizations I belong to.

My question is, is there a current public -- does it currently pose any public danger? You talked about vapors and contaminated soil, the site. Does it?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Could you repeat the question?

MS. OWEN: Yes. Does the site currently pose any public health danger? You mentioned vapors and contaminated soil. This is -- Some of the site, people can walk there. They can sit there. They can read there. Is there some public danger?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: We talk about potential risk and dangers when you disturb the ground, particularly with regards to construction workers out there. But if you don't disturb the ground, you really don't -- are not exposing yourself to that particular contamination.

MS. OWEN: Vapors? But vapors can come up through the soil.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: There were specific areas in the Remedial Investigation Report which suggested that there may be potential risks in the maintenance building. But my understanding is that the maintenance building, the Port District's maintenance building has a vapor mitigation system. So they do have a system, as far as we understand, of addressing the vapors.

MS. OWEN: Are there currently like monitoring probes to see if anything mitigates off-site into the parking lot or the other building, and do you think that would be necessary?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: My understanding is that there is ongoing sampling, periodic sampling out at the site.

MS. OWEN: Air sampling?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: We have groundwater sampling that continues on a semiannual basis twice a year.

MS. OWEN: Air?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Yes, air sampling. I don't believe we -- air is an issue at the site.

MR. FELITTI: There is not going to be a problem with vapors unless it is in the building. If it is dissipating to the outside, it is not going to be a risk.

MS. OWEN: Really?

MR. FELITTI: From this site it is not going to be a risk, no.

MS. OWEN: I read all the things that he mentioned. None of them sounded particularly healthy to me.

MR. FELITTI: The levels that they would be coming out would not be --

MS. OWEN: So you know the level that is coming out?

MR. FELITTI: That's the analysis that we did to determine what the risk levels were. The risk factor is in the building, it is possible --

MS. OWEN: Plus, it would collect. I understand that.

MR. FELITTI: It would collect.

MS. OWEN: So how long did this plant operate?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Well, according to the information we had, you are talking about the gas plant operations?

MS. OWEN: Yes.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Well, it started -- it was constructed in 1897. And it continued operations until 1946, roughly 50 years.

MS. OWEN: Is that about the same time that the North Plant operated, just about?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I can't tell you right now. I have to take a look at

the document. I don't know --

MS. OWEN: I remember it was built before the turn of the century. I just don't know.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I don't know. I will have to look back and take a look at the information.

MS. OWEN: So when was a problem first detected at the North Plant?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Well, this discussion centers on the South Plant. You are dealing with the North Plant. I can answer your question later. But I -- I am not in a position to answer the question with regards to the North Plant. I don't have --

MS. OWEN: I understand.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: -- my documents here.

MS. OWEN: It seems that the North Plant cleanup is further advanced than this one. I was just trying to figure out why.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: It is a good

question. We can certainly talk later. I can give you the facts. I don't have it with me right now.

MS. OWEN: I understand. You said I could ask questions. You didn't say you had to have all the answers.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I try.

MR. ELEY: The North Plant site, there was no building on the site. And there are buildings on the South Plant site.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Yes.

MR. ELEY: Which is going to hinder things, makes it more complicated.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: I can't answer that question right now. We are not at the particular stage.

MS. OWEN: Well, at sometime somebody noticed something because I believe the Illinois EPA was the first one that did some kind of investigation out there? Yes? I am looking at the wrong person. I am sorry. You are the consultant. Sorry.

MR. LAKE: I am Paul Lake from the Illinois EPA. Yes, we did do initial investigations out there in the '90s. And North Shore Gas got into our voluntary cleanup program as Ross described. And through cooperative efforts, they did remove the top layer of soil out at the site.

MS. OWEN: Did you look at the groundwater at the time?

MR. LAKE: I don't believe that was part of the initial investigations, but eventually they did. That's how they discovered the amount of DNAPL or the product that is out there, yes.

MS. OWEN: Well, looking that it is now 2015, so this all started 25 years ago. That seems a very long time for something to sit there and no action. I am sorry, guys. I don't understand that. You don't have to answer. That was a comment.

Having lived here since the mid '80s or nearby, I have been to countless of these meetings. It always amazes me that

you are not done. It amazes me how long this takes and how much longer they take, and then there is yet another step. Then we are finally ready to give it back, something goes wrong. It is extremely frustrating and quite frightening to me that these things continue to happen.

So I have a question about the remediation option that you all picked.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Let me make a correction. Nothing has been chosen. We are proposing.

MS. OWEN: The best, whatever you want to call it.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: The preferred.

MS. OWEN: Preferred is fine. So I have two questions about that. So if money was not a consideration, which one of those is the best one in all your experts?

MR. FELITTI: Money is a consideration as well.

MS. OWEN: I just said if there was --

MR. FELITTI: We don't look at

it that way.

MS. OWEN: I don't really -- yes, I understand that. But as a person who is not really all that technically savvy and I have all these experts in the room, I thought today was the time to really ask that question of you all because I don't know the answer. But most all of you here do know. So let me repeat it. And I hear you that money has to be part of the decision.

My question is, just looking at the technical options, which one is the best?

MR. FELITTI: I would say probably D4 then if you are saying money is not an issue. Just do the one that collects it over 30 years.

MS. OWEN: Are you being serious?

MR. FELITTI: You are saying that money is not the issue --

MS. OWEN: Yes.

MR. FELITTI: -- and just

looking at the --

MS. OWEN: If you could spend all the money in the world, which one is the best option?

MR. FELITTI: If you spent all the money in the world, then I would say dig the thing up and spend $100 million. I wouldn't pick any of these remedies.

MS. OWEN: That was not --

MR. FELITTI: But that is an irrelevant answer because it can't be done.

MS. OWEN: It might not be a relevant answer, but I think it was a relevant question. Thank you.

Actually, I think after that kind of criticism of my questioning, I think I am going to sit down because that wasn't very nice and not very welcoming of people. We take the risk to stand here in front of you all and ask questions, and we get pushback like that.

Thank you very much. I am going to leave now.

MR. ELEY: D4 was a lot cheaper.

The only thing is it takes --

MR. LEÓN: Did you want to make a comment, sir? You are on the record. We do have a court reporter, and we want to make sure that we record your name accurately.

MR. ELEY: William Eley, E-L-E-Y.

And my comment was that D4 only would cost 4 million instead of 10 million. But instead of 8 years, it would take 31. That's -- anything can happen in 31 years. The sooner it is done, the more likely it is to be done.

MR. LEÓN: You are the only member of the public that is left. Unless you have any other comments?

MR. ELEY: No. It has been interesting.

MR. LEÓN: Did you want to wait out a little bit longer, or should we go ahead and end?

MR. DEL ROSARIO: We have another meeting tomorrow.

MR. LEÓN: We do have another meeting tomorrow, and we didn't really announce the closing. We just said the meeting was at 6:00. I would presume that if people weren't here at 6:00, that they are not going to show up at 7:30.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: Do we have a closing time?

MR. LEÓN: No.

MR. DEL ROSARIO: What's the thing with regard to meetings, that I recommend that we?

MR. LEÓN: You don't need to adjourn here. We can close the record.

(Meeting ended at 6:51 p.m.)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)
) SS:
COUNTY OF L A K E)

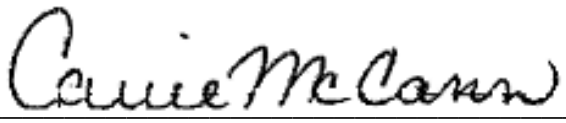
I, Carrie McCann, CSR, Certified Shorthand Reporter, and a notary public in and for the County of Lake and State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the testimony given in the proceedings before on May 20, 2015 was recorded stenographically by me and transcribed by me.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing transcript of said proceedings is a true, correct, and complete transcript of the testimony given by the said witnesses at the time and place specified.

I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative or employee or attorney or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially interested directly or

indirectly in this action.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have set my hand.



Carrie McCann
Certified Shorthand Reporter
Certificate No. 84-004374